367 In the Godavari Districts again, some of the minor Panchayats appeared to be paying heed to this as in Yeditha and Kapileswarapuram but none of the minor Panchayats in other districts showed any interest.

207 **Radio**: This had become more or less a universal feature in most of the Panchayats both major and minor and provided recreation to the listening public.

485 **Provision of Bus Stands and Cart Stands**: This was a practice that was gradually growing but was not yet prevalent on a wide scale. Some of the major Panchayats had this facility within their areas as Razole in East Godavari, Tadepalligudam, Kovvur, Undi, Velpur, Akividu and Peatapadu in West Godavari, Vuyyuru in Kistna, Parvatipuram, Bobbili, Salur and Kasimkot in Vizagapatam, Dharmavaram and Gooty in Anantpur, and Nandikotkur, Dhone and Pattikonda in Kurnool.

744 **Help in Case of Epidemics**: This obligation was met with varying degrees of success in the several Panchayats. The Panchayats in the 1st grade were giving every possible attention, while the Panchayats in the 2nd and 3rd grades were not always able to do much though they too appeared to be very enthusiastic. For instance, the 2nd grade Panchayats like Vuyyuru and Jaggayapeta in Kistna and 3rd grade Panchayats like Razole in East Godavari, Ganapavaram in West Godavari, Bobbili, Salur and Parvatipuram in Vizagapatam, Markapur, Maddikera, Kadiri and Nandikotkur in Kurnool, Yeditha, Gooty and Penu Konda in Anantpur and Kosgi, Harpanhalli, Kudligi, etc. in Bellary were assisting the villagers in times of infection, by providing additional sanitary help and vaccinators.

743 **Dispensaries and Medical Help**: A few Panchayats began to contemplate of late to undertake this obligation. Panchayats like Amalapuram in East Godavari spent nearly Rs. 2,000 per year on this [232] item. Bhimavaram in West Godavari had constructed a veterinary hospital at a cost of Rs. 4,000 and also gave an annual donation of Rs. 2,500 to it. Tanuku and Ramchandrapuram Panchayats in East Godavari intended opening medical centres. They were found to be making the necessary preparations. Tadepalligudam, another 3rd Grade Panchayat in West Godavari was able to gather about Rs. 2,000 with a view to start a veterinary dispensary of its own. Mukkamala, a minor Panchayat in East Godavari was the first Panchayat in the Presidency to have a medical dispensary of its own since the last twenty years. In Vuyyuru and Bobbili, the

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242 The people think that these are all visitations of goddesses and [782] accordingly offer a sheep, or pig, or a white hen or cock as a sacrifice.

232 *Cattle diseases—Kurama.*—The ox or cow when it suffers from this refuses food, shivers, suffers as from cold. *Domma*—Shivering, swelling of the stomach and purging. *Chalidomma*—Swelling starts at some portion of the body, extends to the neck and proves fatal. *Nalupu jadyam*—Purging and dying. *Gundasala*—The heart bursts in this. *Musara*—Ulceration all over and refusal of food.

Medicines are prepared out of omum, assafœtida, turmeric, pepper, onions and like articles and some medicinal herbs found in woods and forests.

Up till now no assistance has been given by the Agricultural department.

313 Fuel is obtained from the jungle near by. Wood for building and implements is obtained from the Avulapalle forest, a magnificent forest abounding in good game, belonging to the zamindari itself. The distance from here is about a dozen miles.

342 *The village.*—The depressed castes live in circular thatched huts. Everything is dirty inside and out. The dwelling is circular consisting of but one room which serves for all purposes. Generally the diameter of the house is about 22 feet.

There are thirty houses in the caste village; three are terraced, none tiled, one earthen-roofed, all the rest thatched.

[437] The ryots occasionally exchange lands to get their lands continuous. Field huts are used only at harvest time.

463 *Subsidiary industries.*—There are no weavers at all now. [276] Handspinning was once practised when cotton was raised locally, but abandoned about thirty-five years ago, because cotton is no 465 longer raised.

Crafts.	Working time.	Earnings.	Remarks.
Blacksmith ...	About 75 per cent.	Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per annum.	He does not work every month. It is at harvest times that he gets manuls called *thirupanu* and *mera*. These amount to about three or four putties; 1 putti = 160 Madras measures [i.e., 400 lb.—Ed.]
Dommara ...	Almost always.	Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per annum.	Makes wooden combs.
Potter	Do.	Rs. 70 or Rs. 80 per annum.	Not only sells to others, but also gets the same manuls as the blacksmith from the ryots at harvest time.

438 *Village trade.*—Wood required for agricultural and industrial purposes is purchased in the forests belonging to the zamindari above mentioned. Iron implements are purchased in Punganur, or Chouldepalli.

The nearest market is Kandur, a village 3 miles off.

Whatever is grown in the village and required for household purposes is retained by the villagers. The rest is all sold.

361 There is a local road which passes by this village running from 489 Somala to Kalikiri. This local road connects with the trunk road running from Punganur to Chandragiri. The nearest railway

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231 Horses are fed on grass and gram chiefly, sometimes also on oats and bran.

237 *Manuring.*—Nearly 90 per cent of the cow-dung is used as manure, the rest being used for household purposes.

Almost all the cattle urine is allowed to run to waste except trifling quantities used for household purposes.

241 The green manure chiefly used is the leaf of the Kanaga tree. Generally all kinds of green leaf are held to be good manure. This is obtained chiefly from the surrounding jungle, licences being obtained on payment of a fee to the Maharaja's Government. Sometimes topes are planted for the purpose.

No other kinds of vegetable manure are largely used. In some cases, for instance in the cultivation of sugarcane, the refuse left after the oil has been squeezed out from the fruit of the Kanaga tree is used.

232 Insect-pests and cattle diseases and the method of combating them are the same as in Thettupalli.

361 *The village.*—The village occupies an area of 9·36 acres. The tendency is for the members of one caste to congregate together. For example all the Muhammadans live in one part of the village together. The Komatis live exclusively in one street.

342 The depressed classes live in dirty and squalid huts of but one room.

There are in the caste village 85 thatched houses, none tiled, 63 terraced; in the Paracheri, only thatched houses 31 in number. There are no gardens adjoining any of the dwellings. The fields lie adjoining and surrounding the village. The most distant field lies about three-quarters of a mile off.

There is a great demand for additional building sites.

435 If land is obtained direct from the Government a fee of ½ anna per square yard is charged, payable on sale. If dry land is acquired for the purpose from pattadars, the value ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per acre. It is only near this village that the value is so low. Further up the value goes up to nearly Rs. 300 or Rs. 350.

463 *Subsidiary industries.*—There are only two pariahs who weave at all. They use two handlooms.

[281] No hand spinning is practised. Yarn is bought ready made. The other crafts are—

Crafts.	Average time.	Earnings per year.	Remarks.
Blacksmith.	The major part of the day.	About Rs. 300 a year.	He receives customary mamûls. At harvest time gets about 10 puttis of paddy. There are also inams in his name.
Potter ...	The major part of the day and almost throughout the year.	About Rs. 100 a year.	Do.
Carpenter ...	For the major part of the year.	About Rs. 150 a year.	No mamûls.

438 *Village trade—Purchase of commodities by the village.*—Wood for implements is got from the forests already mentioned. Iron

1 [See category 116, pp. 99-100.—Analyst]